The Negro Farmer and Messenger

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Rosenwald School---A Real Center of Influence

By C. J. Calloway, Director Extension Department, Tuskegee Institute

Macon County, Alabama, has, in nearly every community, a good schoolhouse and a pretty fair school, but in some communities in the county there are schools doing especially good work. One of the great problems, concerning the people in the South today, is that of taking care of the public schools among the country people. Just how to make the school meet the needs of the people in a community is the question of prime importance.

Cheehaw School

Five miles from Tuskegee, near the junction of the Tuskegee-Chehaw and Western of Alabama Railroads is situated a little country school known as the Chehaw Community school. The Chehaw people are farmers. Most of the people living there are colored. A few of them own their homes. These people, however, have responded to outside influences in trying to have a good community school and as a result they now have twenty-six acres of land about twenty of which are under good wire fence.

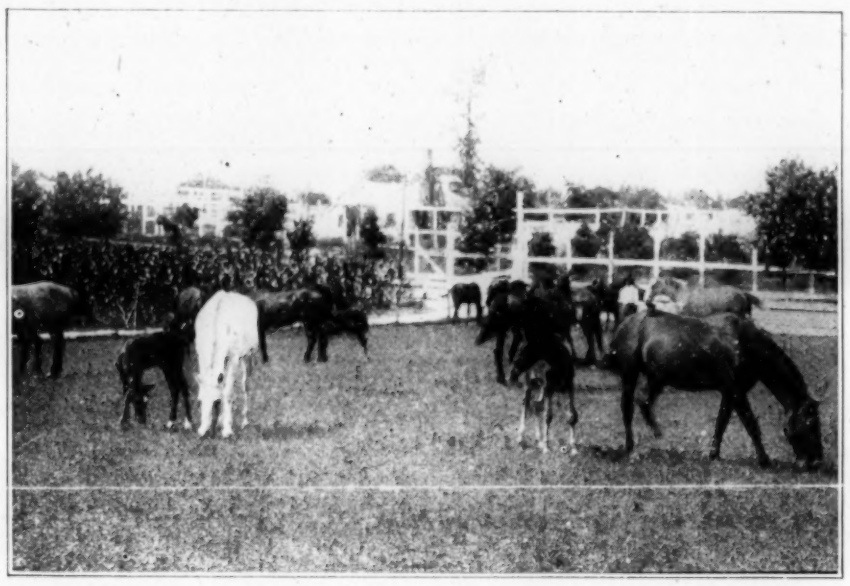
The Schoolhouse

A schoolhouse of two rooms has been built costing $850. This includes the furnishings such as desks, heaters, cook stove, tables, chairs, maps, cooking utensils, dishes, etc. The class room, in which the Academic work is done, is fitted up with substantial home-made desks. This room has plenty of blackboard space and is supplied with maps, charts, heater and demonstration material gathered from the fields and woods. The other room has an elevated floor of eighteen inches. This room connects with the Academic room by folding doors. It is fitted up with screens dividing this room into a kitchen and dining room for convenience. This kitchen is provided with cooking table, cupboard for dishes, cooking vessels and other furniture.

There is a compartment which has a table 12 feet long and twenty-four chairs. In another corner is an exhibit of sewing and other handicraft work. This work room is also used as a kind of stage upon which to arrange children, farmers and other speakers on school closing occasions.

At the front entrance is a nice little vestibule with one door leading into the work room and one into the Academic room; also one into the cloak room. This cloak room conveniently opens into the Academic room.

The light in each room is arranged so as to come in over the left and rear of the pupil. Only one teacher is employed in this school, but she arranges her schedule so as to shift from one room to the other. The children are taught theory and practice in cooking, sewing, basketry, chair-caning and gardening or elementary agriculture. The trustees of the school, the mothers and outside friends are entertained at luncheons by the cooking classes from time to time. In the school and on the grounds the fundamental rule seems to be cleanliness.



What is more wholesome and satisfying than a farm with its beautiful dwelling, white-washed barn and fences, and thorough-bred livestock? They are within reach of all. Let each of us strive to possess them.

Party of Tuskegee Visitors

A party of people of Tuskegee Institute were invited out for luncheon served by one of the cooking classes, Wednesday, August 30th. They found the teacher busy in the class room with the small children hearing a class in numbers. The cooking class was busy arranging the luncheon which they had already been taught to serve. A guide first showed the party the school farm and the school garden. The school farm under cultivation consisted of three acres of cotton in very fine shape. The boll weevil, however, and the wet weather, had gotten most of the fruit from the cotton plant. The corn and velvet beans, however, planted together consisting of about three acres are in good growing condition. The ten acres of land from which oats had been cut in June, had been planted in peanuts and velvet beans. These were also in fine growing condition and promised to be a source of revenue and a good lesson for the people in the community who had been so dependent upon the one-cash crop-cotton.

There were two play grounds—one for boys and one for girls, which were cleaned and seemed to have been well used. The toilets were perfectly sanitary, being whitewashed. Around each of the shields of these toilets were planted honeysuckle vines. The front yard was laid off with a beautiful gravel walk and the lawn was planted in Bermuda grass. A neat fence enclosed this front and along the fence was set California privet with here and there a small tree. One dozen peach trees had been set out in convenient places. The garden, consisting of one quarter acre of land, had been cleared of all the spring and summer vegetables and was being prepared for fall and winter vegetable crops.

Soon, one of the girls announced to the party that luncheon was served, to the delight of the hungry visitors who were afterwards seated at the table with the chairman of the Trustee Board. The chairman of the Trustee Board entertained the party with experiences of his work and responsibilites in connection with the community school. He, too, was very much delighted with the way the teacher was helping the girls and boys in the preparation of food as well as along other lines. Lun-

cheon was served in a manner fit for a first-class hotel in Boston or New York.

The visitors left for home, convinced that this school is doing only what is possible in any rural community, and what must be done for the people before our farmers will be able to meet the new problems of rural living so frequently coming up now.

Hundreds of these little centers of influence are being made possible through the generosity of Mr. Julius Rosenwald.

Some Macon County Facts

By S. L. Woodall

Rev. Henry Cummings of Shiloh community is a hustling farmer. He is growing more and more each year the things necessary for his home. A few mornings ago it was my pleasure to take breakfast at his home. The peaches and cream were "home grown." The ham was "home cured." The eggs were "home laid." The flour, of which biscuits were made, was "home grown." The cream for the coffee, as well as the molasses were all produced by Rev. Cummings and wife.

Had each housekeeper in Macon County attended the Farmers' Conference, county institutes, and short courses for farmers and their wives, taken in the instructions given, as well as Mrs. Thos. Pugh, the whole of Macon County would be a school for adjacent counties. Mrs. Pugh cleans her bed rooms, lays her tables, serves her meals, raises thoroughbred chickens, has her garden the year round, spreads lime around her premises, whitewashes her houses, etc., as near like she has been told as though she was a Tuskegee graduate.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woward of Brown Hill community, are renters. They are not sure how long they will live where they are, but they are improving their surroundings as though they were to live there forever. Mr. Howard has his yard nicely fenced, a good new garden fence, fruit trees planted and has set in his yard the most beautiful shade trees. Mrs. Howard is indeed a neat and clean housekeeper. Mr. and Mrs. Howard raise at home what they need for their home. What one renter or farmer can do others could if they tried.

Mr. Wm. Hunt of Liberty Hill community should be commended for remodeling his house into a comfortable five-room cottage.

I cannot express to the storekeepers of Tuskegee just how much they have encouraged the Homemakers' Club work in Macon County by giving a prize for the most interested workers. These prizes were given at a joint meeting of all the clubs at Tuskegee Institute Wednesday, August 9th.

The Bradley Local Conference Meeting

An interesting report was given by the women and men in the regular Local Conference meeting held at the Bradley schoolhouse, four miles south of Luverne, Crenshaw County, Alabama, Wednesday, August 16th.

There was a large number of both white and colored people who heard Mr. Rakestraw's speech. Mrs. Lucretia Bradley reported in the meeting that she had sold 36 dozen of eggs for $20.45; sold 25 chickens for $15.75; has on her yard now 120 chickens, 51 ducks and 15 guineas; she also has 55 jars of canned fruit.

Mrs. Mary Bradley reported 75 chickens on her yard; she sold seven dollars worth of eggs and eight dollars worth of chickens. She has canned 30 jars of fruit.

Mrs. Sarah Bradley reported 65 chickens on her yard; has sold four dollars' worth of chickens; sold eight dollars' worth of strawberries; three dollars worth of eggs up to date, and has 25 jars of canned fruit.

Mrs. Mary A. Richburg reported 80 head of chickens on the yard; has sold five dollars worth of eggs and has 15 jars of canned fruit.

Mrs. Amanda Berry has sold five dollars worth of eggs, seven dollars worth of chickens, and has 55 chickens now on the yard.

Mrs. Easter Benbow has sold seven dollars worth of eggs, and has canned 105 jars of fruit.

Mrs. Ella Berry has canned 55 jars of fruit and has on her yard 30 head of chickens.

Mrs. Susie Compton reported 130 head of chickens; she sold $31.65 worth of eggs and has canned 100 jars of fruit.

Mrs. Julia Bradley, a widow, has two good mules, 23 head of hogs on hand; has sold $19 worth of hogs this year, $17 worth of chickens and eggs; sold $66.35 worth of timber; has raised 65 head of chickens and canned 35 jars of fruit. She was asked by the conductor of the Conference, "Dont' you need a man to manage your business for you?" She replied, "I am getting along very well, so far."

Mrs. Lizzie Kolb raised 125 chickens; and she has sold $12 worth of eggs; $7 worth of chickens; $7.40 worth of strawberries, and $14 worth of butter. The products of her garden, poultry and dairy have netted her $40.40.

Miss Beuna May Kolb, the Secretary of the Busy Bee Club, reported her club had raised $27 to aid in schoolhouse building.

Mr. Jas. Bradley, the treasurer of the school building fund, reported $200 in treasury for aid in school building. They have been promised the same amount from the State the first of September.

Mr. Henry O. Bradley, the president of the Local Farmers' Conference, is doing all he can to build up the educational system in his community; he is planning to hold his community fair sometime in October or November. He has 80 head of hogs in his pasture, 15 head of goats, 16 head of cows, and 6 head of mules and horses. He also has a nice five-room weather boarded house, which he plans to paint very soon.

The Conference members are raising money to add another room to the present school building and they have on hand now $100. They will raise the other one hundred dollars by September 15.

R. G. KOLB, Reporter.

BOYS' CORN CLUB

The following is a list of members of the Boys' Corn Club of Crenshaw County, who subscribed for the NEGRO FARMER AND MESSENGER:

James M. Kolb, Jr., one acre of corn and one acre of sweet potatoes.

Fred D. Kolb, one acre of corn.

Jno. H. Kolb, one acre of corn.

Jno. H. Williamson, one acre of ground peas.

W. T. Benlow, one acre of corn.

Jno. F. Berry, one acre of corn.

Jno. L. Bradley, one acre of peanuts and peas.

Willie J. Bradley, one acre of corn and beans.

Gussie U. Bradley, one acre of corn and beans.

Clifton Pool, one acre of corn and beans.

J. G. Harris, one half acre of sweet potatoes.

W. M. Kolb, one acre of corn.

Methods of Controlling the Boll Weevil

By Prof. Geo. W. Carver, Director Experiment Station, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The very significant and far reaching article below, on "How to Control the Boll Weevil," appeared a few weeks ago in the Montgomery Advertiser and must have a most telling effect on cotton culture throughout the entire South. Coming as it does from Professor George W. Carver, Director of the Experiment Station Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and an authority in all matters agricultural, it should be carefully read and closely followed, for it is the result of a most careful and painstaking demonstration.

Those who have failed amidst boll weevil conditions or doubt the possibility of growing cotton in the presence of the weevil, need only to visit the Station and inspect one acre of cotton on which no commercial fertilizer has been used and from which 400 pounds of seed cotton have already been gathered, and on which an abundance of matured fruit is still seen.—Editor.

To Whom It May Concern:

In studying the Mexican boll weevil at close range, this year, and in talking with a great many practical farmers, the following have occurred to me as feasible methods of sup pression if not complete control.

1. Follow the methods already laid down by—

(a) Preparing the ground well.

(b) Manuring heavily.

(c) Planting a prolific and early-maturing variety.

(d) Planting wide enough in both row and drill to let the sun shine through at all times.

(e) Cultivating frequently, and keep the squares picked up as soon as the weevil appears; keep the crop absolutely clean.

2. As soon as the bottom and middle crops are beyond the danger points from the weevil, stop picking the weevil and squares.

3. Pick the bottom and middle crop as fast as it opens. When all is gathered, completely destrop the plants by pulling up and burning or chopping up with a good stalk cutter and plowing them under deeply, leaving none of the ends sticking out. This method will starve to death many of the old ones.

4. I believe a law should be made, making it a criminal offense for any person growing cotton to allow it to stand until frost, thus permitting the weevil to hibernate by furnishing him food until cold weather. I believe in a law something like the one regulating the tick nuisance. Nearly every year my cotton has failed to bring the highest market price because I put the top crop in with the bottom and middle crops. I believe we shall make just as much by letting the top crop go. My cotton will average (conservatively estimated) 15 bolls to the stalk. If every farmer had a few acres of land of this kind I believe it would give us cotton enough to supply all our needs. make prices much better and also enable us to prepare the land in plenty of time for any winter crop wished to plant such as wheat, oats, rye barley, clovers, rape, vetches, etc.

Dedication of New Rosenwald School Buildings in Lee County

By Booker T. Washington, Jr.

Two new schoolhouses were dedicated on August 25. One of them is at Mountain Springs and the other is located at Dorsey's

community, both in Lee County. The total cost of each of these buildings is about $900. The locations are very desirable, as both communities are thickly settled and were greatly in need of comfortable buildings for teaching school. They are very modern in structure, being well lighted, heated, and ventilated, with separate cloak rooms for boys and girls, comfortable class rooms, also rooms for industrial work, and furnished with suitable desks.

The trustees and patrons of Mountain Springs and Dorsey's communities are above the average class of farmers. These people believe in looking ahead and taking advantage of opportunities presented to them for improving their conditions, along all lines. Largely through their own efforts they have been able to erect such schoolhouses in their communities, that they have reason to feel justly proud of. It would be worth while for farmers all over the State of Alabama, living in places where their children are being taught in half broken down church buildings and old log cabins, to use these two places mentioned as splendid examples for them to pattern after, in the way of constructing better schoolhouses. Whenever you find a community that has not a good school building, it is an indication that the people in that place are not progressive, are living in darkness, and that there is something wrong in that community. Farmers, bear in mind, that good school structures serve as incentives for securing capable teachers. Good teachers will not teach in second-rate buildings. Furthermore, it is unhealthful and unsanitary to house several boys and girls in a room where they do not obtain the proper light and ventilation.

Among the ones who attended the exercises were Mr. C. J. Calloway, Director of Extension Department, Tuskegee Institute, who as usual gave some very timely advice to the farmers. They enjoyed thoroughly what he said and he was interrupted more than once with applause during his talk. He urged the farmers to get ahead of the hard times by hustling more, putting brains into their business, and being economical in their way of living. He also put a great deal of stress upon the importance of the trustees working together so as to make their school work a success. Mr. Jackson Summers, Principal of the Phenix City Colored School, was present, and spoke to the point when he declared that every community, just the same as a family, must have a leader, and if the people intend to succeed in their educational work, they must be willing to follow good leadership. Mr. Chas. D. Robinson, photographer from Tuskegee made photographs of the buildings and groups of people. At each place subscriptions were secured to the Negro Farmer and Messenger.

All who were present felt that a very profitable and enjoyable day had been spent. It is the wish of our Extension Department that all those faithful trustees and patrons who have labored and sacrificed themselves to bring their school to where they are at present, that much success will crown every effort of theirs in conducting their educational work in the future.

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A. A. Chandler, Baldwin Farms, Route 1, Milstead, Alabama.

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VERNON W. BARNETT....*Editor and Business Mgr.*

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916

Beware of the Leaks

They Sap the Vitality Out of Any Business

A certain man at the head of a great business concern desired to employ a young man who was thoughtful, industrious, and watchful. He wanted a young man who knew how to conserve energy—to focus power, to make moments count. A young man who was not only thoughtful of the income but of the expenditures as well.

To find such a person, his test was the filling of a barrel of water. The bottom of this barrel had a number of holes in it, of which the young man had no previous knowledge and indeed made no effort to find out. Early in the morning, he began to draw water and worked faithfully until noon, without filling the barrel. The afternoon was spent in the same way without success. The employer returned and on learning the result, informed the young man that he didn't need him longer. After testing a half dozen young men, in this way, a seventh young man was placed on trial and before drawing one bucketful, he began to investigate until every opening in the barrel was discovered and chinked. He then in a calm business-like manner began to draw water and in one hour the barrel was filled. It goes without saying that the right young man had been found. A young man who not only knew how to draw water, but how to save it. A young man who knew how to find and stop leaks. He was employed and gradually rose in usefulness, in business capacity, until he was made president of the organization.

Leaks On the Farm

Just as there were leaks in the barrel, there are certain leaks upon many of our farms that are tending to surround many of our hard working farmers with poverty, misery and discouragement. Leaks which are driving many a bright young man away from the healthful and elevating influences of country life into the contaminating influences of the large cities thus proving themselves a menace to their race and country.

We owe it to ourselves, to our children and to the nation to find these leaks and save the health and wealth of our land. The several unpleasant occurances in certain cities of the country that have recently appeared in some of our leading newspapers, may be traced directly to the fact that the leaks on the farm are too numerous. Too much energy has been wasted and starvation seemed inevitable. But what are some of the leaks?

Stop Making Stores Our Smokehouses

No farmer can be happy, can hold his own or accumulate money or property who runs to the store for everything he consumes. Instead of losing a day every week standing around town waiting for a chance to beg the merchant for a "little piece of meat and a little meal," why not be able to exchange lard, meat, meal and molasses with the merchant for necessities that you cannot produce on the farm? This leak has caused many of our people to feel that farming doesn't pay and that they have been "called to preach." Let's stop it and we'll not have to beg somebody to "run us."

Impoverished Soil

What are we doing to stop this leak? Remember a hungry man can't give us valuable service. Neither can hungry land. Are you penning your cattle? Are you building your compost heaps? Are you keeping your stables well cleaned and your fertilizer well protected against leaching? Are you keeping before you the important fact that legumes, such as peas, beans and the various clovers furnish that plant food which if bought, is the most expensive? Are you keeping your bottom lands well drained and your hills well terraced? These are important requisites which if not attended to, will create another disastrous leak upon the success of the farm.

Live Stock Leak

Every farmer should endeavor to have live stock of a high class. It is far more expensive to handle scrub hogs or cattle than thoroughbred. There is always a demand for a first-class anything and at a profit. It is a waste of money, time and energy to have one's farm stocked with scrubs. Having thoroughbred stock suggests the idea of providing comfortable quarters for them. Thousands of hogs, hundreds of cattle, scores of horses die every year because their winter quarters are not comfortable, and that the owners are too careless to store sufficient feed to last through the winter. Let us bestir ourselves and see if we can't stop this "leak."

Farm Tool Leak

I have in mind a dozen or more farmers who have to buy farm tools every year. Visit their farms and you'll find the plows and hoes where they were last used. Do you not know that tools exposed to the weather will not render satisfactory service? Hence new tools must be bought. By building a little tool-house on the place and keeping the tools in it, you stop this leak.

The school

There is one more leak I'd like to mention—the leak of ignorance. What are you doing to remedy this in your community? Have you a good practical school where your boys and girls can receive the proper kind of training? Is your schoolhouse well painted, well lighted and well seated? Have you a wide-awake teacher who is thoroughly in sympathy with rural life and willing to live in the community the year round? If so, the leaks mentioned in the first part of this editorial, will be remedied and rural life made more wholesome and profitable.

How to Live Comfortably this Winter

By Geo. W. Carver, Director of Experiment Station, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

In connection with the article below, I wish to suggest to the readers of our paper the importance of reading and re-reading it. Every word of it very vitally concerns the welfare of our rural people, and Professor Carver will be glad to mail bulletins containing this matter to any address desiring them.—Editor.

The winter season is fast approaching, and with the promised shortage of crops it is highly necessary that every farmer and his family work together and with all their might to save every possible thing on the farm and its surroundings that can be used as food for either man or beast during the months when foodstuffs are scarce.

A good garden is also a necessity, and such is within the reach of every family having even a small plot of ground if they will begin at once.

Do not become blue, discouraged, and sit or stand about and do nothing, but take a hopeful view of the situation; begin hustling as never before. Read carefully and follow the suggestions in this little leaflet, which to the active mind will call forth many others just as good. As a result you will live better and more cheaply than you have ever lived before.

August

After preparing and manuring the ground well, plant the following things now:

Cucumbers for pickling.

Set collards and cabbage plants.

Sow lettuce, beets, turnips, rape, rutabagas, cabbage, mustard, cow peas, snap beans.

Set a patch of late tomatoes from cuttings made thus: Take the shoots (suckers) and the healthy tops from tomato vines that are about through bearing; make cuttings from 6 to 8 inches long; remove half or more of the largest, coarsest leaves; set out in a box of clean sand; water well, and keep watered; set in a shady place. In eight or nine days they will be well rooted, and should be set out. These slips, with few exceptions, will go right on bearing.

Begin to harvest all the grasses suitable for hay.

September

Continue the sowing of turnips, rape, kale, mustard, lettuce, radishes, beets, rutabagas, parsnips, carrots, Swiss chard, salsify, cauliflower, Brussel sprouts, spinach, onion sets, leeks; and transplant collards and cabbage. Onion seed may be sown, snap beans (of the bunch varieties); tomato cuttings can be set. Begin to sow crimson clover, hairy vetch, oats, rye, wheat, barley and burr clover. Continue to save hay and roughage of all kinds.

October

Continue the work of September. If more of anything recommended to be planted in September is needed, plant it now.

How to Save and Make Money

A very old saying and a very true one is that "a penny saved is a penny made." This applies to almost all of us; we have not yet learned the art of saving. Most of us allow enough good foodstuff to go to waste on our farms and immediate surroundings to keep ourselves and stock from suffering throughout the fall and winter.

Below are a few of the things that can be found (usually going to waste on every farm):

Okra.—A handful here and there every few days can be found in almost every garden. This should be picked, cut in shreds, and dried. It is delicious during the winter.

Pumpkins.—There are few dried vegetables more choice than nicely dried pumpkins. It is easily dried by cutting the pumpkin crosswise into rings, peeling, and hanging the rings out in the sun to dry. It is unexcelled for pies, custards, and stewing.

Pears.—In addition to canning and preserving, they may be dried the same as apples or peaches.

Wild Crab Apples make the finest of jelly. Simply follow the rules for making apple jelly. They also make excellent catsup.

Pomegranates make fine jelly, jam, marmalades, as well as refreshing beverages. When used in this way it is quite as refreshing as a glass of lemonade.

Muscadines.—There are few wild fruits so choice for preserves, jellies, jams, marmalades, grape juice, and for drying.

Prickly Cucumbers or Gherkins.—These small cucumbers grow wild, and for pickling are thought by many to be superior to the cucumber. For sweet or sour pickle treat exactly as for cucumbers. They may be salted down the same as cucumbers. Watermelon rinds, small watermelons, cantaloupes, green beans, and young citron can be put in strong brine and used for pickles when wanted. The watermelons, cantaloupes, and citron, should be halved or quartered before putting into the brine. If wanted for preserves all the salt must be soaked out. If carefully done they make as nice preserves as fresh material.

Green Tomatoes make excellent sweet and sour pickle, chow-chow, catsup, etc. Every one should be saved.

Lye Hominy.—Here is a dish that is not only nourishing, but relished universally by almost everyone, during the winter and spring months, and should appear on the table in some tempting way at least three or four times per week. Recipe: Select sound, white corn. To every gallon of corn use one tablespoonful of concentrated lye. Cover the corn with water; boil slowly until the skin comes off easily and the dark tips on the grains near the eye begin to come out; pour into a vessel and wash thoroughly; let soak (preferably overnight) in plenty of cold water; drain; return to the kettle, and boil in plenty of water until tender; put in a stone jar and set in a cool place, and it will keep several days. One-half gallon of hardwood ashes put in a sack and boiled with the corn will answer the same purpose, except it is not so quick a method.

Hay For Stock

The following grasses, fodders, etc., should be cut, dried and made secure before the frost falls on them:

Pea vines, crab grass, water grass, late patches of corn, sorghum, Johnson grass, ribbon cane blades and tops for the cows, sweet potato vines, velvet beans, soja beans, etc., etc.

Acorns and Beech Nuts for Hogs

In many localities there is a large crop of acorns and beech nuts. Nothing is better to fatten hogs. They should be gathered and fed to the hogs the same as any other grain crop.

How to Make Money

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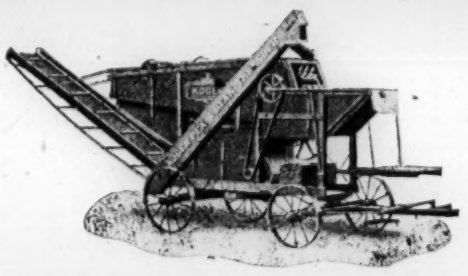

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days amounts to a large sum within a few months.

First: Every family should have a good cow. If given proper care she will supply half the family's living, besides furnishing milk and butter to sell.

Second: Choice lye hominy is always in demand, and to the energetic a nice trade can be worked up in almost any town or thickly settled community.

Third: Every farmer should have hogs. They are easily raised, and, aside from his own needs, the demand is never satisfied for home-made sausage, souse, pig's feet and ears, hog's-head cheese, scrapel, chitterlings, choice lard, and cracklings.

Fourth: Nearly everyone prefers home-canned and home-preserved fruits and vegetables to those put up in a commercial way, and anyone doing this artistically and cheaply would command patronage.

Fifth: Choice lettuce, parsley, radishes, onions, etc., are easily grown in winter, and find ready sale at good prices.

Sixth: Twelve good hens and one rooster well cared for, will not only furnish the family plenty of eggs, but enough for setting and a surplus to sell. Chickens, both old and young, can be sold at all times. The Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks have been the most satisfactory all-purpose fowl with us. Select either of these breeds you wish. Give them good attention, and you will be surprised at the income they will bring you.

Seventh: Light wood from fat pine trees and stumps sell readily, as well as good dry wood and charcoal. In many places there are large quantities of old dead trees going to waste that would make excellent wood and kindling, which would sell without any trouble if cut and brought to the market. A few hours a week spent in this way will bring surprising returns.

Eighth: Rustic chairs, settees, tables, etc., made from willow, hickory, etc., together with horse collars, shuck mats, axe, hatchet, fork and hoe handles; quilts, rugs, baskets, fence palings, shingles, home-made laces, embroidery and other styles of fancy work can be sold if made well and a reasonable price asked.

Ninth: Walnuts, hickory nuts, pecans, beech nuts, and peanuts make delicious candies and nut cakes, which always find a ready sale when attractively put upon the market.

The Negro Year Book

I wish to call the attention of our readers to the new edition of the Negro Year Book. It is a perfect gem and no man who desires reliable and interesting facts concerning the progress of the American Negro, can afford to be wi hout it. Prof. M. N. Work, one of the leading sociologists of the country, has spared no pains in making it the most comprehensive edition that he has ever issued. A careful perusal of its pages will completely change the views of the most pessimistic and substantiate the hopes of the most hopeful. It has been carefully revised and contains sixty pages more than the 1914-15 edition and 100 pages of entirely new matter. The very low price (35 cents) places it within easy reach of every one.—Editor.

The Sunday School Lesson

By Rev. G. L. Imes, Dean of Bible Training School, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

SEPTEMBER 17

A Prisoner in the Castle. Acts, 22nd Chapter.—The lesson under study follows the last Sunday's lesson in immediate connection. When we left off study, Paul had just stilled the crowd from the steps of the prison. He proceeds to address them in the Hebrew tongue.

Here another title for the lesson may throw light on its meaning—"Paul's Defense: His Spiritual Biography." Paul had already learned of the cause of the attack upon him in the temple. He had been previously warned by the brethren when he first arrived in Jerusalem. And although he had been delivered from their wrath by the prompt arrival of the Roman guard, he seizes this as the best opportunity to plead his cause before his indignant kinsmen of the flesh. Commending them for their zeal, he tells them first of his early training under Pharasaic's auspices; none better was to be had. Then he recounts his own early attitude toward the church, referring them to the high priest and elders as witnesses of his ardor in persecution. This leads up to his conversion—a theme of which he never tires. Three times it is recorded in the book of the Acts of the Apostles. Then follows his commission to the gentiles. But when he reached this point there was a great outburst of wrath from the mob. For in their ears this was a confession of the charge that he had brought a gentile into the temple area. It seemed to the crowd that he was openly justifying himself in the very thing for which they were condemning him.

This outburst made a deep impression upon the chief captain who took it to mean that there was evidently something wrong with this man since the crowd was so bitterly opposed to him. So he recommended that they should squeeze a confession from him by torture. But when they proceeded to carry out his instructions Paul reminded them that he was a Roman citizen and that it was unlawful to inflict any punishment upon him without trial and conviction . The result was that he was loosed from his bonds and held for a hearing till morning.

Summing it up, Paul's defense was that he thought once as they did, having been reared as they; and he appeals to his persecution of the church as the evidence of his zeal and sincerity. But he boldly confesses his conversion, attributing it directly to divine intervention; and pleads a divine commission to go to the Gentiles.

For Daily Use: Note how he uses every occasion to present his cause; his defense was not of himself but of his ministry. Note also the strength and persistence of his sense of divine guidance. He never doubted once that God was behind him. He had long ago lost himself in God.

SEPTEMBER 24

Review.—The Things Which Are Not Seen. II Cor., 4:1 to 5:4.—A review of the lessons of the quarter now closing should be made in the light of the lesson selected for this Sunday. In this passage Paul gives us here an insight into the inner secrets of his life. He tells us of his motives, of the attitudes of his soul, of the hope that spurs him on. After this confession we can see why he dared so many things; why he suffered so many things; why he was discouraged by no thing. Take the events of the quarter and try them by his professions in this lesson and see if they do not ring true.

THE LESSONS OF NEXT QUARTER

For the convenience of Sunday School workers the lessons for the next quarter are given here in their order. Clip out this section and place it in your Bible or note-book, wherever it will be most convenient.

October 1—A Plot That Failed. Acts 23.

October 8—Paul Before Felix. Acts 24.

October 15—The Appeal to Caesar. Acts 25.

October 22—Paul's Defense Before Agrippa. Acts 26.

October 29—The Voyage. Acts 27:1-38.

November 5—Shipwrecked On Melita, (Malta). Acts 27:38 to 28:10.

November 12—World's Temperance Sunday. Rom. 14:13 to 15:3.

November 19—From Melita to Rome. Acts 28:11-31.

November 26—A Living Sacrifice. Romans 12.

December 3—Jesus Christ, The First and The Last. Rev. 1.

December 10—Faithful Unto Death. Rev. 2:1-17.

December 17—The Holy City. Rev. 21:1-4, 9-14, 22-27; 22:1-5.

December 24—Christmas Lesson. Unto Us A Son Is Given. Isaiah 9:2-7.

December 31—Review; Crist's Coming and Coming to Christ. Rev. 22:6-14.

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Garden Notes

During the early part of September, kale, spinach, mustard, turnips, collards and parsley may be planted. During September onion sets should be put out and in October, and even later, onion seeds may be planted for a spring crop.

Collards can be grown in the same way as outlined for turnips.

Kale can be grown in the open throughout the winter in practically all seasons of the South. Sow the seed in September and October in drills 18 inches apart for hand cultivation, and 30 inches for horse cultivation. As soon as the plants reach a height of 4 or 5 inches they should be thinned. The plants pulled may be used for greens. The cultivation for kale should be the same as for turnips.

Varieties recommended: Dwarf Curled, Tall Scotch, and Siberian.

Spinach is one of the best crops grown for green and should be found in every home garden. It can be grown in the open during the autumn and winter in all sections south of Norfolk, Va. Sow the seed in the latter part of August, in September, or October, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart at the rate of one ounce to 100 feet of row.

When the plants begin to crowd in the row they should be thinned. The larger plants are selected first, and the smaller or later ones are thus given room to develop.

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